

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for ~~preventing and/or reversing~~ increasing an accommodative amplitude of a lens ~~presbyopia~~ comprising applying localized energy to ~~the~~ an area to be treated and administering a pharmaceutically sufficient quantity of a biologically acceptable chemical substance ~~capable of breaking to break~~ the chemical bonds ~~such as disulfide bonds~~ between and/or within the ~~cortical~~ lens fibers.
2. (Cancelled)
3. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said biologically acceptable chemical substance comprises glutathione, thiols and derivatives thereof.
4. (Currently Amended) A method for increasing ~~the~~ an amplitude of accommodation of a human eye having a lens and a ciliary muscle comprising ~~the step of~~ administering a pharmaceutically sufficient quantity of a biologically acceptable reducing agent to affect a change in ~~the~~ an elasticity of the ~~human~~ lens; and treating the human eye with applied energy.

5. (Original) The method of claim 4, wherein the biologically acceptable reducing agent is selected from the group consisting of glutathione, thiols and derivatives thereof.

6-16 (Cancelled)

17. (Currently Amended) A method for ~~treating and/or preventing presbyopia~~  
increasing an accommodative amplitude of a lens comprising:  
    ~~breaking interlenticular and/or intralenticular fiber adhesions and freeing~~  
to free the fibers to move relative to each other;  
    reducing a likelihood of formation of further interlenticular and/or  
intralenticular fiber adhesions; and  
    applying energy to the lens.

18. (Cancelled)

19. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 17, wherein ~~said breaking and/or~~  
reducing a likelihood of formation of preventing the formation of interlenticular  
and/or intralenticular fiber adhesions further comprises applying an enzyme  
capable of breaking and/or reducing a likelihood of formation of preventing said  
interlenticular and/or intralenticular fiber adhesions.
20. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 17, wherein ~~said breaking and/or~~  
~~preventing~~ reducing a likelihood of formation of interlenticular and/or  
intralenticular fiber adhesions further comprises applying a chemical catalyst  
capable of promoting a catalytic reaction.
21. (Currently Amended) A method for ~~reversing and/or preventing~~ increasing an  
accommodative amplitude of a lens ~~presbyopia~~ comprising applying localized  
energy to ~~the~~ an area to be treated and administering a pharmaceutically sufficient  
quantity of a biologically acceptable chemical substance ~~capable of breaking~~  
~~and/or preventing the~~ to break and/or reduce a likelihood of formation of the  
chemical bonds between two sulfur groups of ~~the cortical~~ lens fibers.
22. (Cancelled).
23. (Currently Amended) A pharmaceutical composition for ~~treatment and/or~~

~~preventing of presbyopia~~ increasing an accommodative amplitude of a lens  
comprising thiol transferase, glutathione, nicotine adenine dinucleotide phosphate,  
wherein the composition's accommodative improvement effect is further adapted  
to be induced or increased by applying energy to the composition.

24. (Original) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23, further comprising a biocompatible carrier.
25. (Currently Amended) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23 ~~eneased~~ further comprising in a viral phage .
26. (Currently Amended) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 24, wherein the composition is adapted to be administered topically.
27. (Currently Amended) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23, wherein the composition is adapted to be administered systematically.
28. (Currently Amended) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23, further comprising a photo reactive compound.
29. (Currently Amended) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 28, wherein the composition is adapted to be activated by introduction of applied energy.

30. (Currently Amended) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23, wherein the thiol transferase is present in an amount of 0-20 wt%.
31. (Currently Amended) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23, wherein the glutathione is present in an amount of 0-20%.
32. (Currently Amended) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23, wherein nicotine adenine dinucleotide phosphate is present in an amount of 0-20%.
33. (Currently Amended) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23, wherein the glutathione is S-glutathione.
34. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the chemical bonds are disulfide bonds.
35. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein applying comprises applying localized energy including at least one of radiation, sonic energy, electromagnetic energy, heat, chemical energy, particle beam energy, plasma beam energy, an enzyme, gene therapy, and nutrients.
36. (New) The method of claim 4, further comprising reducing a likelihood of formation of disulfide bonds in the human eye.

37. (New) A method of increasing an accommodative amplitude of a lens,  
comprising:  
causing a reaction in an eye including:  
    breaking chemical bonds about lens fibers of the eye; and  
    reducing a likelihood of formation of the chemical bonds; and  
catalyzing the reaction by applying a catalyst.
38. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein breaking comprises breaking disulfide  
bonds to form sulfides.
39. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein reducing a likelihood of formation  
comprises reducing the sulfides with an agent to reduce a likelihood of formation  
of disulfide bonds.
40. (New) The method of claim 39, wherein the agent is hydrogen.
41. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein reducing a likelihood of formation  
comprises reforming sulfide bonds with a molecule.
42. (New) The method of claim 41, wherein the molecule is  $\text{-CH}_3$ .

43. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein catalyzing the reaction comprises applying energy.
44. (New) The method of claim 39, wherein catalyzing the reaction comprises applying agents selected from the group consisting of aldoreductase, glyoxylase, glutathione S-transferase, thiol reductase, tyrosine reductase or any biologically suitable compatible reductase.
45. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein causing a reaction comprises applying energy.
46. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein causing a reaction comprises applying an enzyme capable of breaking the chemical bonds.
47. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the enzyme comprises S-methyl glutathione, S-transferase.
48. (New) The method of claim 41, wherein catalyzing the reaction comprises applying a chemical catalyst capable of promoting a catalytic reaction.
49. (New) The method of claim 48, wherein the chemical catalyst comprises methyl-methane thiosulfonate and methyl glutathione.